toasting the guests.

may die.

GIVEN BY THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF LONDON.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESIDES AND TOASTS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COLONIES -MR. LAUMER'S RESPONSE-NOTABLE

London, June 18 .- The Prince of Wales, as President of the Imperial Institute, presided ever a banquet given by the Institute this even-

ing to the colonial premiers. A large crowd watched the arrival of the guests, who were received by Lord Herschell, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Institute. Everybody were a decoration of some get. Stars and ribbons of the various orders, together with the splendor of Oriental costumes worn by the Eastern potentates, made a brillfant scene:

The guests numbered hundreds and represented every branch of national and colonial life. Among those present were the Marquis of fallsbury, the Right Honorable Joreph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of Kimberley, the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Ripon, Lord Lansdowne, the Marquis of Lorne, Lord Rosebery, Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier; Mr. Whiteway, the Premier of Newfoundland; Baren Rothschild, Lord Lyon Eayfair, Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner, the Archbishop of Canterbury and an array of men of high rank in the Army, Navy, Church and Civil Service, with a sprinkling of literary, scientific and artistic notables.

Mr. Laurier sat on the right hand of the Prince of Wales, and Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States to the jubilee, on the left of the Prince. The latter showed his keen interest by waiting to the very end of the speech-making, which was close upon midnight. This was almost unprecedented, as the Prince of Wales lets it become known that be objects to late hours at such affairs, and ether uses his influence to shorten proceedings gleaves the chair to a substitute.

The Prince was in excellent humor, chatted gard with Mr. Reid and Mr. Laurier, and laughed heartily at the jokes of the speakers. It was 9 o'clock before the assembly was com-The Prince of Wales led the procession into the dining pavilion amid the strains of the national anthem.

ENTHUSIASM FOR THE QUEEN.

After dinner the Prince of Wales proposed "the health of the Queen." In a felicitous speech he referred to the approaching jubilee relebrations, adding that he had no doubt they would receive the familiar toast with more acdamation even than was usually the case. This ras followed by prolonged cheering, waving of andkerchiefs and cries of "God bless her!" the mtire company standing. "I beg you," he said, to drink with me her health, congratulating her not only upon her Diamond Jubilee, but upon

This was followed by a renewed outburst of cheers, the band repeating the music of the national anthem. Amid the enthusiasm the Prince called for "One cheer more." This was given, only to be followed by another, and that by a

Sir Hugh Nelson, Premier of Queensland, in proping the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales expressed the hope that the Australian colonies might some day have the privilege of receiving a member of the Royal family and the opportunity of displaying an unequalled loyalty and devotion.

The Prince of Wales, replying, expressed his great pleasure and gratification at presiding on so interesting an occasion. He said he took the deepest interest in the welfare of the colonies,

"I regret that I have not had the advantage, like my brother, the Duke of Coburg, and my sons, of visiting the greater part of them, not only of the North American colonies, but of the colonies in Australasia and Africa. I have not, however, forgotten my visit to Canada. Though I was a young man at the time, I have still the most vivid recollection of the experience, and shall always carry my mind back with the greatest pleasure to the cordial reception ex-

WELCOMED BY THE PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales, in proposing the health of the guests of the evening, gave a cordial welcome to the distinguished men who had come to elebrate the jubilee. He said he rejoiced to the Indian princes making common cause with them in honor of their Colonial guests. He was convinced that the colonies would always come to the assistance of the mother country in time of need or danger. Referring to the enormous growth and increase of the colonies during the record reign, he expressed the hope that the peaceful circumstances under which they were met together might long continue. "God grant it," he said, "but if the National flag is threatened I am convinced that all the colonies will unite to maintain what exists and to preserve

unite to maintain what exists and to preserve the integrity of the Empire.'

The Prince welcomed the Premiers, and hoped carnestly that their stay would not be irksome. No one, he said, could be more gratified than the Queen that they had come to do honor to a great epoch of history. (Cheers.)

Mr. Laurier, Premier of Canada, replying to the toast to the Colonial Premiers, said:

This toast is always important, but it is especially so now, when the subject of the colonies is engrossing and absorbing the minds of all thinking men. As for myself and my colleagues, during our short sojourn in England, I can say that we have hourly evidence of the large part the colonies occupy in the affection of the English people. It has been said that colonies are born to become nations, and that perhaps Canada may some day become a nation. My born to become nations, and that perhaps Canada may some day become a nation. My hawer to that is simply this: Canada is a nation. Canada is free, and freedom is its nationality. Though Canada acknowledges the suzerainty of the sovereign, I am here to say that independence would give the Canadians no more rights than they already have. If England should ever be in danger, her colonies would do their utmost to help her. (Great thering.) would do theering.)

## LOYAL FRENCH CANADIANS.

"I have often been asked whether the French Canadians are absolutely loyal, and I have been Ituaded that old feuds die hard. But to that In reply that it is the proud privilege of the I may reply that it is the proud privilege of the French generation to recall the spectacle of the Samers of France and England victoriously entrance of the Crimea. True, during the last century there was a long duel between England and France for the possession of North America. But on the heights of Quebec is a monument to mo generals who fought in that war, and it was the inscription: 'Equal in fame, equal in Jourage, equal in glory.' That equality exists at the present day between the two races. His Royal Highness (the Prince of Wales), has just femiliaded us of his early visit to Canada, and has observed that many changes have taken place since then But I can assure His Royal Highness that there has been no change in the Pace since then But I can assure His Royal Bighness that there has been no change in the byalty of the French Canadians, or of the people of Canada to Great Britain and to the British crown." (Loud cheering.)

Lord Rosebery, proposing the "Houses of Legislature, Home and Colonial," said he hoped this supparalleled gestness was a supparalleled gestness with the country was a supparalleled gestness with the country was a supparalleled gestness was a supparalleled gestness with the country was a supparalleled gestness was a supparallel

wature, Home and Colonial," said he hoped this unparalleled gathering would not separate without an effort to draw closer the bonds of empire. The Marquis of Salisbury, responding for the house of Lords, confessed that the misgivings he had when the colonial legislatures were first created were entirely unfounded. He said:

"If those legislatures are able to exercise self-

legislatures are able to exercise self. It those legislatures are able to exercise self-control and to fulfil their high ideal, they will broduce an empire such as the world has not yet seen. There is talk of fiscal union and of military union. Both may, to a certain extent, a good things; but they will not be the basts apon which our Empire will rest. It will rest apon the growth of sympathy and of common

thought and feeling between the mother country and the colonies."

The Marquis of Lansdowne, replying for the army, urged the necessity of considering beforearmy, urged the necessity of considering below hand a scheme of defence in the event of the possibility of circumstances arising that would require the colonies and the mother country to stand side by side for the common defence. He stand side by side for the common defence. He thought it would be prudent for the colonies, now spending largely and generously on defensive armament, to consult the wide experience of the home authorities on the subject; and he hoped the present occasion would be seized upon for that purpose, as they might all feel assured that every year would tighten the bonds uniting the forces of the colonies and England.

uniting the forces of the colonies and England. Mr. Chamberlain. Secretary of State for the Colonies, responded for the House of Commons. He made no allusion to the Colonial Office. The whole proceedings were most enthusiastic. The Prince of Wales has rarely, if ever, spoken so impressively and feelingly as in his speech

MR. REID AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE. SOCIAL COURTESIES EXTENDED TO THE AMERI-

CAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON. London, June 18.-Whitelaw Reid, General Nelson Miles and Ogden Mills were the guests of Colonel Henry Harlan Perr, special equerry to Mr. Reid luring his stay here as Special Ambassador, at uncheon to-day at the Naval and Military Club. Among the company were Major-General Methuen

and General Sir Redvers Buller. The Marquis of Salisbury received Mr. Reid as United States Special Ambassador at the Foreign Office this afternoon, and conversed with him for some time with great cordiality. A copy of the

for some time with great cordiality. A copy of the letter of President McKinley to the Queen was formally filed in the Foreign Office archives in accordance with custom, and Mr. Reid will present the original to the Queen on Monday next.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Reid will go to Cliveden as the guests of William Waldorf Astor. On their return to London Mr. Reid will be met by Colonel Parr and one of the royal carriages, and will pay a round of formal calls. Two royal carriages have been placed at the disposal of the Special Embassy during jubilee week.

Rear-Admiral Miller, special representative of the United States Navy at the jubilee festivities, will return on Monday from a visit to Spithead.

The members of the Special Embassy have been made honorary members of the St. James's Club.

LAURIER SEES CHAMBERLAIN. THE CANADIAN PREMIER STANDS BY HIS SPEECHES, NOT BY INTERVIEWS.

London, June 18 .- The Canadian Premier, Wilfrid ad an interview to-day at the Colonial Office with the Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr. Laurier, referring to the comments on his

speeches recently made by members of the Canadian Parliament, said to a representative of the Associated Press to-day: "I stand by my speeches, but I do not wish to be judged by interviews. I have been interviewed by several papers, and have not read the inter-views. I have said a hundred times in Canada that protection is a mistake for any country, and there connot be a question as to my views on this sub-

WARSHIPS AT JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS. THE PALLAS ARRIVES AT BOSTON-THE MASSA-CHUSETTS TO GO TO ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Boston, June 18.-The British steel cruiser Pallas. Captain Humpage commanding, came to anchor in the upper harbor at 3:15 p. m. to-day from Halifax. N. S., which port she left yesterday morning. Harbor Master Bragdon assigned the British was vessel the place recently vacated by the United States cruiser New-York. Immediately upon comtwenty-one guns, which was responded to by twenty-one goins from the shore battery at th Yard. Next in order was the salute of

Navy Yard. Next in order was the salute of eleven guns for the commandant of the yard from the cruiser which was replied to with a like number of guns from the Navy Yard. After these formalities were over Captain Humpage came ashore and paid his respects to the British Consul.

The United States battle-ship Massachusetts, which arrived here on May 25 to participate in the unveiling of the Shaw Memorial and receive the bronze statue of Victory from the Commonwealth, will sail at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon for St. John's N. F., where she is to assist in the jubilee festivities. The Massachusetts will return here in about two weeks in order that the Naval Brigade may hold its annual tour of duty on board of her.

THE JUBILEE IN MONTREAL

Montreal, June 18.-The jubilee festivities were opened to-day by Montreal's school-children. Six thousand of them went to the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association's grounds and sang National hymns and cheered Her Majesty, while the 6th Fusileers trooped their colors.

COLLINS FAILS TO RALLY.

PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND ENSLEY, HIS AL-

LEGED ASSAILANT. St. Louis, June 18.—Charles D. Collins, the Tennessee horseman, who was beaten and robbed at Meramec Highlands, is still in a critical condition as the result of the fourteen wounds on his head. He fails to rally from the shock, as Dr. Pittman hoped he would.

Preparations are being made for Martin Ensley's defence. His sister, who is the wife of Surgeon J. H. P. Hodgson, United States Navy, has engaged Lee Merriwether, former State Labor Commissioner, the way of hiring detectives and running down clews. The few intimate friends whom Martin Ensley has in St. Louis do not believe in his guilt. They say Ensley will plead not guilty. One of these friends "The defence believes it can be proved that ollins did not have \$5,000 in his pockets. He pos ship had that much Tuesday morning, but evidence is already coming to light that he lost a large sum at the Fair Grounds that afternoon. Detectives have been engaged to locate where the hammer was bought, and they may throw some light on the mystery."

Ensley is held in jail at Clayton. Mo., no one having volun'eered to go on a \$5,000 bond for him.

HYPNOTIC BURIAL PREVENTED.

THE SUBJECT'S PARENTS ORJECTED TO HIS BEING ENTOMBED ALIVE.

Oswego, N. Y., June 18 .- Deputy-Sheriff Sweatland prevented Professor Heliobas (Charles H. Donovan), of Oswego, from burying the seventeen-year-old son of Francis O'Neill, of Oswego, in Mexico, this counof Francis O'Nelli, of Oswego, in Mexico, this county, last night. Heliobas has been giving exhibitions in hypnotism throughout Oswego and adjoining counties, and among his troop is voung O'Nelli, whose parents, while willing to have him displayed in store windows in hypnotic slumbers, object to his

MILL AND MEN BLOWN UP.

THREE EMPLOYES OF THE HAZARD POWDER COM-PANY PERISH.

Hazardville, Conn., June 18.-One of the crackers," a small building attached to the plant of the Hazard Powder Company, was blown to pleces this afternoon by the explosion of a quantity of powder. In the building at the time were three men, all of whom were instantly killed, and near by stood a horse owned by one of the victims, which also was torn to pieces. The dead are:

MAY, Richard, workman; married, STHATTON, Harber S. head mechanic; unmarried, PIERICE, M. W. overseer of mills; married. The building in which the explosion took place formed a part of a plant of one hundred small buildings in which the preparation of powder carried on. Because of its location near several barns it was known as the "barn-cracker." building was used as a "corning" mill, where the powder was converted into granular form. Only

building was used as a "corning" mill, where the powder was converted into granular form. Only one man was employed in the building at any time, and Richard May was the one who had been on duty there for some time.

The one hundred workmen employed about the plant had just returned from their noon meal, and May, as usual, entered his mill. Five minutes later he came out and reported to Overseer Plerce that something was wrong with the mill, and May, accompanied by Pierce and the head machinist, B. Stratton, returned to the building to remedy what was wrong. They were not seen alive again. At 1:15 the whole village was shaken by a terrific report, and the workmen, rushing out, saw the air filled with debria.

Every window-light in the vicinity was broken and many in the village were also shattered. Buildings adjacent suffered from the damage, but none of them caught fire. Telephonic queries began to pour in from surrounding towns, indicating that the report of the explosion had been heard at a great distance. As soon as the smoke had cleared away an investigation was begun, and it did not take long to find that three men had lost their lives. Workmen with blanched faces approached the fated "cracker," expecting to find the frightfully mutilisted bodies of their comtades. The unfortunate men had been instantly killed and the clothing had been stripped from their bodies to some extent. Strange to say, however, the bodies were not badly torn, and each of the three was easily identified. Just how the explosion took place will probably never be known.

FATAL STORM IN FRANCE.

TWENTY PEOPLE KILLED AND NINETY INJURED BY A TORNADO.

Paris, June 18 .- A ternado swept over the villages of Bezons, Colombes and Asnieres, near this city, this afternoon. People were killed, houses collapsed, trees were torn up, wires were broken and general da nage done.

At Asnieres the storm worked havoc.

At the time the tornado struck Asnieres a fair was in progress. Everything was literally demolished. No fewer than two hundred trees were uprooted. The roof of Coignet's fireworks factory was blown off; a tall chimney was blown down, and the boiler exploded, killing several persons and injuring fifteen. It is reported that five people were killed in a

café. In every direction houses and other buildings were more or less seriously damaged. It is estimated that throughout the district

over which the tornado moved at least twenty persons were killed and ninety injured. It did The whole garrison at Courbevole, about five

miles northwest of Paris, went at double-quick pace to Asnieres after the disaster, where the scene is now one of widespread desolation. Every booth, van and merry-go-round in the In the distance the tornado presented the ap-

pearance of a cloud of smoke going from south-west to northeast. Roofs were seen flying in the air like kites. A Maypole, fifteen yards long, was carried over the tops of houses contiguous to the Fair Grounds.

Ambulances and private carriages are now searching for the dead and wounded. The people are completely dazed, and women and chil-

dren can be seen sitting weeping upon the dooronsiderable damage was also done at St.

VIOLENT STORMS IN SPAIN.

Madrid, June 18.-Violent hall and rain storms have swept the Province of Segovia, in the old Castile district. Crops have been ruined, houses have been flooded and cattle and goods have been carried away by the floods. The people are panic-stricken.

BROWN'S PRESIDENT AND FREE SILVER.

A COMMITTEE OF THE TRUSTEES APPOINTED TO TALK WITH DR. ANDREWS.

Providence, June 18 .- At the meeting of the corporation of Brown University on Thursday after-noon, the views of President E. Benjamin Andrews in a guarded fashion, and a committee, consisting of Chancellor William Goddard, ex-Chief Justice Durfee and Francis Wayland, of Yale, was apfrom Europe regarding the best interests of the University. Dissatisfaction with the attitude of President Andrews on these questions has existed for some time.

cally, the remarks of Congressman Joseph H. Walker, of Worcester, who opened the discussion, were well understood to refer to them.

The work of President Andrews for the University was highly praised by all the members of the corporation, and he was declared by Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, to be, next to President Wayland, the greatest president Brown ever had.

President Andrews will return from Europe, his health much improved, on July 1.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

NO FOUNDATION FOR THE ATTACK ON NORTHERN PROFESSORS IN TEXAS.

Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the the State University and were teaching the pupils to look with contempt on Southern traditions. committee to-day made their report after a careful examination, stating that they had found the report to be wholly untrue.

END OF A BIG LAWSUIT.

JAMES B. COLT DEMANDED \$1,000,000 AND AN AC-COUNTING.

New-Haven, Conn., June 18.-The suit of James B. Colt. of New-York, against his sister-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Colt, widow of Colonel Samuel Colt, the well-known revolver and firearms manufacturer, for an accounting of the estate of Colonel Colt and to recover an alleged claim of \$1,000,000, was stricken from the docket of the United States Court here to-day by order of Judge Townsend.

COAL MINERS ASKED TO STRIKE.

AN ADDRESS SETTING FORTH THEIR GRIEV ANCES ISSUED BY THE CONVENTION AT ALTOONA.

Altoons, Penn., June 18 .- At this afternoon's session of the miners' convention an address to the public setting forth the grievances of the miners was issued. After referring to the fact that a committee of the State Legislature had found that over one hundred thousand miners in this State were reduced from a condition of prosperity to absolute starvation in many places by "false weights and pluck-me stores, through the importation of deprayed and ignorant foreigners and by reason of the undue development of coal territory necessity," the address says the miners are now asked by several operators to accept less wages instead of working by the ton, a system which would deprive many of any work at all, or to accept a reduction in some places of 5 cents a ton and in other places 10 cents a ton, because, it is said, machine have reduced the cost of mining and because the miners employed by operators who do not use machines must work for as much less as will enable the operator to compete with machine-mined coal. The address says this is simply an impossibility, and means more poverty, more pauperism and more taxes on the public to sup-

pauperism and more taxes on the public to sup-port the poor.

The miners who are working at a reduction are requested to desist at once. Only a few operators, the address says, are in the reduction movement, but, should they succeed, they will force a general reduction in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland. The refusal to work at cut prices would soon end the trouble through the orders of employers to operators to pay the district price—45 cents a ton gross. The miners are asked to stop and to send money for the support of those now out and others to come out.

HOFFMAN INQUEST IN CALIFORNIA.

TESTIMONY OF THOSE WHO LAST SAW THE MERCHANT ALIVE.

San Francisco, June 18.-When the inquest into the cause of the mysterious death of Isaac Hoffman on the evening of June 1 was resumed, H. N. Ferrenbach, the special watchman who found the dying merchant upon the floor of his office, testified o that fact, and said that shortly after 6 o'clock that evening he met Figel in Bush-st., and after learning that the bookkeeper was going back to the office for something which he said he had forgotten, saw him join Hoffman at the door. While able to fix the time at which he found Hoffman dying at 6:35 o'clock, he was in doubt as to that at which he saw Figel going to the office, but thought it must have been a few minutes after 6 o'clock.

Victor Emmanuel, a clerk in the Assessor's office testified that at 6:25 o'clock on the evening of June he saw two men outside the door of Hoffman's office, one of whom was tall and stout and wore a beard, while the other was smaller and had a red-

beard, while the other was smaller and had a reddish mustache. The tailer of the two invited the
other into the office, saying he would explain.
Both seemed to be excited. At the entrance of the
office, in Bush-st., the witness noticed a woman,
heavily veiled, walking up and down, and apparently waiting for some one inside.

Detective Crockett said that while conducting his
investigation in Hoffman's office soon after the
tragedy a young woman, who proved to be the
nursegirl employed at Hoffman's house, came in
and said that she had been sent to find out why her
employer had not come home to supper as usual.
She was nuch excited, and said that when Hoffman
left home that morning he was in a had temper.
Louis Friedman, a merchant, swore that he saw
Hoffman at the door of his office on June 1 at 6:15
o'clock and asked him if he was happy, to which
Hoffman responded that he could not be happy
with such a mother-in-law as he had.

MANY VICTIMS OF STORM.

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS CAUGHT UNDER A FALLING BUILDING.

FOUR TAKEN OUT DEAD AND FIVE OTHERS SERI-OUSLY INJURED-TRAGEDY AT THE ILLI-NOIS INSTITUTION FOR THE

FEEBLE-MINDED. Lincoln, Ill., June 18 .- A tornado which passed over the central and southern portions of Logan County this afternoon destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property and demolished an immense barn on the farm of the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded. Twenty-six persons seeking refuge from the storm were buried in the wreck of the building. Four of the refugees, boy pupils from Chicago, were taken out

whom, the farm superintendent, will probably die. The dead are Sylvester Baker, James O'Brian, O'Neil Mackenzle and Castle Lebaron.

dead. Five others were severely injured, one of

The injured include Jacob Wilmot, farm su perintendent; Henry Borger, William Withem, William Fisher and Lemuel Gleason, an attendant, who received serious internal injuries, and

At 3:45 o'clock this afternoon the tornado was seen approaching the city from the southwest. The State Institution for the Feeble-minded. containing over seven hundred inmates, seemed to be directly in the path of the storm, and stringent measures were quickly taken to prevent a panic. The roofs of several buildings were carried away and much damage was done about the grounds, but the 700 inmates were under perfect control of the attendants, and the threatened panic and great loss of life were

The tornado passed on to the northeast, touching next on the farm and stock barns connected with the asylum, three miles distant. In the cow barn were huddled twenty-six persons, including the superintendent, Mr. Wilmot; twenty-four pupils and an attendant. The barn was wrenched from its foundations and torn to pieces. Four of the pupils were instantly killed. The storm passed on to the northeast, doing great damage, the extent of which is as yet unknown. It divided into two sections and covered a wide territory. It is feared that the loss of life will be greatly enlarged when reports are received from outside the city.

MANY KILLED BY LIGHTNING. DISASTROUS ELECTRIC STORMS IN OHIO-PUPILS

IN SCHOOL PROSTRATED. Defiance, Ohio, June 18.-In a terrific thunder storm on Wednesday night Jacob Griner, a farm-er, living near Ayersville, this county, was struck by lightning while in his stable and instantly killed. The barn was destroyed. Lightning struck the Citizens' Opera House in this city while the High School graduating class was rehearsing, and Clinton Garvey and Frederick Haller, members of the class, were knocked senseless, Garvey being rendered blind and deaf for an hour.

At Wapakoneta, Peter Tabler, a farmer, was killed by lightning in his house, which was consumed by fire. His wife and children were seriously injured by the shock.

The Methodist Church at New-Hampshire, this county, was struck by lightning and badly dam-

At Canal Dover the electric-light wires burned out in the storm, leaving the city in darkness.

The big reservoir at McArthur gave way, flooding the surrounding lands and demoilshing the crops. In Delaware County the storm ruined growing crops by the acre.

STORM DAMAGE IN INDIANA. REMARKABLE METEOROLOGICAL VARIATIONS-LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

Indianapolis, June 18 .- A remarkable weather condition prevailed here this morning. After half an inch rainfall during the night, the temperature at 5:20 a. m. stood at 72, at 7 a, m. it had risen to 89, and at 9 a. m. had dropped to 78. difference called out telegrams asking for verifica-tion of the figures from the Washington and Chi-

cago weather bureaus. Later returns received from both the northern and western portion of the State indicate that last night's storm, which did not cease until morning, did much damage. A telegram from Greencastle says that reports from the country show that large quan-tities of valuable timber were destroyed, large trees being twisted off at the roots. Fencing and stock suffered severely, and two large barns, valued at \$1,000 each, were destroyed by lightning. Hambrick Station containing some valuable stock was destroyed. At Rochester, Brownsburg and Wabash the damage was heavy to farm prop erty. At Valparaise a heavy hallstorm accompanied by a high wind did a great deal of damage.

At Muncle, the Albany Lumber Company's sheds were blown down, the Albany bottle works unroofed and chimneys and stacks blown down. Telephone and telegraph wires are all down. The flint-glass works were damaged, and the house of M. Stout

was damaged by lightning.

Muncie, Ind., June 18.—The west wing of the Muncle, Paper Mill, at Eaton, was blown in during the storm to-day. Four people are reported buried in the wreck. The loss of property is \$25,000. The roof on the Eaton window glass works was lifted off, and much damage on other property was done In Muncie the storm damage will amount to sev-eral thousand dollars. Several large roofs were lifted, among them being that of the Hannan Building.

Louisville, Ky., June 18.-Opposite Irvington, Ky. in Indiana, the house of Joseph Streekls, a farmer was wrecked by the wind and his eighteen-year-old son was instantly killed. A servant girl was so badly injured by the falling timbers that she lived

hadly injured by the falling timeers that she here only a few hours.

A severe windstorm passed over this city between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. Considerable dama\_e was done to property, but no lives were lost. In several cases houses were blown down and unroofed, but in no instance was there a fatality, though a number sustained injuries. Reports received from Central and Eastern Kentucky indicate that great damage has been done to crops. The wheat fields have been laid low, farmhouses and barns were wrecked and fences destroyed.

houses and barns were wrecked and fences destroyed.

At English, Ind., the courthouse was damaged to the extent of \$2,000. A southbound "Monon" train eight miles beyond Bloomington, Ind., was struck by lightning and the passengers shaken up severely. Johnston, the conductor, was painfully injured, but will recover. Later, as the train was nearing Gasburg, Ind., it ran into a large tree that had been blown across the track, and the engine was hadly damaged.

In Jeffersonville the damage was slight, while in New-Albany it is estimated that \$10,000 worth of damage was done to property, but no lives were lost.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN THE NORTHWEST Winnipeg, Man., June 18.-Dispatches from the West report serious floods and a cloudburst west of Calgary in the Rocky Mountains. The suburbs of Calgary are submerged, fifty families homeless and several bridges washed away. There has been no loss of life, but the damage to property will be

VIOLENT WINDSTORMS IN NEBRASKA. Lincoln, Neb., June 18.-Violent windsterms pre-valled over a wide district in Nebraska late last night and early this morning. In Lincoln some damage was done. At Munroe, west of here, the storm approached the violence of a tornado, Hardly chimney is left in the town, and many roofs were taken off. Two men were injured, but not seriously. At Milford and Eagle the wind damaged small structures. A limited arrount of rain fell, accompanied by hail.

SMALL TORNADOES IN IOWA. Ottumwa, Iowa, June 18.-A small tornado passed over Rose Hill, a village in Keokuk County, this

afternoon, touching the ground in several places just outside the town. The damage done was con-fined to trees and outbuildings.

Another tornade of somewhat greater violence passed six miles east of Oskaloosa. Its path was over two miles in length, and about flip yards in width. The damage was slight, however.

CITY MILK SUPPLY. The best grocers and druggists now have in stock Green Mountain certified condensed milk, a brand that does not have the ordinary condensed milk flavor and is superior to the average cream.—Advt. BLOWS AT A CHURCH MEETING.

EXCITING CLOSE OF A CONFERENCE OF ST. ANN'S PARISHIONERS TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSED UNION WITH

ST. MATTHEW'S.

The bitter feeling which has manifested itself in some quarters over the proposed consolidation of St. Ann's and St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal churches reached an acute stage last night when a meeting of St. Ann's people to ended in a fist fight. The participants were one of the deaf-mute parishioners of St. Ann's and a young man whose identity could not be ascertained. The fight took place in the parish house of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, West Eleventh-st., where the meeting was held.

Some three-score young men and women twenty-five of whom were deaf-mutes, attended the meeting, which was presided over by the Rev. Edward H. Krans, rector of St. Ann's. On the platform with him was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, rector emeritus of St. Ann's, who has always exercised the greatest influence over his deaf-mute parishioners and is an expert in the sign language.

After the meeting had been called to order a resolution to approve the agreement of consolidation proposed by St. Matthew's was read by Dr. Krans and interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet for

the deaf-mutes. A long debate, in which the deaf-mutes took part by means of the sign language, followed. train. The water flew by the Ellide at a speed John H. Comer, who opposed the consolidation on the ground that St. Ann's, and more particularly the deaf-mutes, were not receiving proper | simply passing astern in an unbroken stream. recognition under the terms of the proposed consolidation, moved that the resolution be referred to its authors, with instructions that the rights of the deaf-mutes in St. Ann's be more specifically defined in the terms of consolidation. To this Drs. Gallaudet and Krans replied that they were sure the deaf mutes would receive proper recognition, and both advised that the resolution

be adopted.

Again Mr. Comer rose and offered an amendment, the effect of which was to refer the resolution back to the vestries of the two churches. Upon a vote being taken the amendment was defeated. The original resolution was once more taken up, and after further parley between the opposing factions, was adopted by a large materity.

Some one moved to adjourn, and the motion was carried. Just then Mr. Comer, who is not a deaf-mute, mounted the platform and shouted: "All those opposed to the robbery of St. Ann's Church will please remain and organize another mostly." Meantime the assistant sexton of St. John's,

who had entered the room, was extinguishing the lights in the gas brackets along the wall. This seemed to enrage one of the mutes, an opponent of consolidation, and he proceeded to make a vigorous assault upon the sexton. The assault was witnessed by a stocky young fellow, who was neither deaf nor dumb, and he clinched with the sexton's assailant.
In a moment the place was in an uproar, which was quelled after some five minutes' of excitement by the rectors and the cooler heads

among the laymen.

The Comer faction had to leave the room, and they gathered on the sidewalk outside the church, where they discussed the situation, some by gesticulation and others by speech, and at length finally dispersed

EX-PRESIDENT SPALDING ACQUITTED.

THE VERDICT A GREAT SURPRISE-TWENTY. SEVEN INDICTMENTS STILL PENDING

AGAINST HIM. Chicago, June 18 .- Charles W. Spalding, ex-president of the defunct Globe Savings Bank and ex-treasurer of the State University, was acquitted of the charge of embezzlement to-day. The verdict was a surprise, as the instructions of the Court to the jury left scarcely any chance for an acquittal.

The first words uttered by Spalding after the ver-dict had been read in court were: "Well, this is a surprise." The specific charge against him was the converttemperature at Chicago registered 56, while at ing of \$7,000 worth of the bonds of Pittsfield School Louisville it was 10 degrees warmer. This unusual District, in Pike County. These bonds were hypothecated with the Metropolitan National Bank, of this city, to secure a loan of \$6,750. Spalding owes his acquittal to a single word in the statute. owes his acquittal to a single word in the statute.

That word is "interest." The jurors could not be come reconciled to the proposition that the extresurer of the University of Illinois intentionally embezzled bonds of that institution. Six ballots were taken by the jury, the first and second being four for conviction and eight for acquittal. Three voted for conviction on the third ballot, two on the fourth and fifth, and all for acquittal on the sixth.

After being taken back to jail Spaiding said: "I must admit that it did surprise me some at first. After all, the jury took the view of it urged by my counsel, and, as the prosecution showed no criminal intent, the jury was bound to acquit me."

There are still twenty-seven indictments hanging over him, and he will be tried again.

POLICEMAN CARROLL'S MAD DOG.

HE WASN'T UNDERSTOOD AT THE STATION, BUT FOUND A FRIEND IN THE BERGH

SOCIETY'S WAGON. Along his post in Manhattan-ave. Patrolman John Carroll "Jolly." That is because he is six feet tail, extremely fat and carries a continual smile along his beat. Yesterday afternoon, when a small dog with foam-covered mouth rushed along the avenue, dragging a rope six feet long along the avenue, dragging a rope six teet long after him, Carroll just reached out and grabbed the rope. A dozen men yelled "Mad dog." Within two steps of where the dog was caught there was an express wagon, and like a flash the policeman swung the animal around and dumped him into an empty barrel in the wagon and closed the head of the barrel with a plank. Then he sat on the plank,

the dog barked and the people shouted. "I guess I'll just shoot 'im through the barrel," said Carroll when he had caught his breath. But the express-wagon driver objected. He did not want his wagon full of bullet holes, he said. So Carroli told him to drive around to the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station.

"I've got a mad dog here. What'll I do with him?" velled Carroll when the wagon reached the police station. And Sergeant Gallagher shouted from his "Don't bring him in here." The policeman misunderstood the order and dragged barrel and

dog into the house.
"Well," remarked the sergeant, "you'll just have
to sit on that barrel until we call the society

"Let's shoot 'im," suggested Carroll. "Against the rules in a station-house."

They decided to think about it while they entered

his pedigree: "Mad dog; found at One-hundred-andfourth-st and Manhattan-ave, by Patrolman Car-

his pedistree: "Mad dog, found at our thest and Manhattan-ave, by Patrolman Carforli." While the sergeant was putting in the red ink lines the dog barkel and chewed on the barrel, and Policeman Carroll said, "He's the worst one I ever tackled,"

"Do you think he's really mad?" questioned the sergeant.

"Is he mad?" said the fat patrolman, disdainfully.
"Listen to his bark!" The doorman came in just then. He held his head on one side, listened intently to the sog's bark and said simply. "Put 'im in a cell." They did that, Two hours later a wagon from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals drove up.

"Go right back to the cell," said Sergeant Gallagher to the driver.

The doorman went to help him, remarking, "Be careful; he's got out of the barrel." But the driver said disdainfully. "This isn't the first mad dog I've handled." Then to the horror of the doorman he opened the cell door. He no sooner did that than the dog trotted out, wagging his tall.

"I love to own a little dog and see him wag his tall," muttered the driver. "Oh, these policemen are beauts!" The little dog trotted briskly after the driver to The little dog trotted briskly after the driver to

beauts."

The little dog trotted briskly after the driver to the wagon, dragging his rope after him, and when the wagon was driven away the supposed mad animal was sitting on the seat beside the driver, barking at the horse and tapping the back of the seat with his tail.

All the sergeant said was: "Well, I didn't look in the barrel."

SCHULZ TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF. Milford, Penn., June 18.—Paul Herman Schulz, who, on June 13 was found guilty of murder in the first degree for killing his wife, attempted to the first degree for killing his wife, attempted to commit suicide by strangulation this morning. He tore a strip from a bed quilt and tied it tightly around as neck, but was discovered by the night watchman before life was extinct. Schulz had written a farewell letter, in which he denied having murdered his wife.

He still refuses food, and says he will starve himself to death before the day of execution.

FASTEST YACHT AFLOAT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE ELLIDE, BUILT AT NYACK, BREAKS THE RECORD OVER A MILE COURSE.

SHE COVERS THE DISTANCE IN A MINUTE AND THIRTY-EIGHT SECONDS OR LESS-TIMED

BURGESS WARREN OF HIS CITY.

The fastest time on record as having ever been consider further the terms of consolidation made by a steam yacht was made yesterday by the Eilide, built by Samuel Ayers, of Nyack, for E. Burgess Warren, of this city. In her trial trip over a measured course of a mile on the Hudson, the Eilide made the distance in 1 minute and 35 seconds, according to the timing of Harrison B. Moore, and I minute 38 seconds, ac-

cording to Francis P. Magoun. A little while after 2 o'clock the Ellide left Upper Nyack and started for Tarrytown, where the mile to be run was measured off. She ran over the course the first time at the comparatively slow gait of twenty-five miles an hour, carrying fifty pounds of steam.

The second time she started at a pace that astonished the spectators and those on There was scarcely any perceptible vibration. All the power of her engines seemed to be exerted in pushing her ahead until the momentum seemed so great that it seemed impossible for her to swerve out of a straight line. Her speed can only be compared with that of an express so great that eddles or currents were not formed as is usual with high-speed vessels, the water She left no wake whatever, and did not settle aft in the manner noticed in other flyers. Whenever the boat entered a little wave showers of spray dashed over those in the forward cockpit, but no solid water came abourd.

Before those on board had time to realize it, the range poles at the end of the mile were approached. The engineer mistook a signal given by the pilot toward the end of the run and shut off the power, but a second or two afterward the yacht flew past the range, and time was called. The course over which the craft made this phenomenal record has been surveyed and sworn to Jv J. S. Demorest, of Nyack, and attested by W. J. Carpenter, an expert, in the employ of Mr. Barber, fermerly owner of the noted yacht

The Ellide, as well as all her machinery, was designed and constructed by Charles D. Mosher, who personally superintended every detail of the boat's construction. At the time of her greatest speed in the trial her boilers were under a pressure of 250 pounds of steam, and her propeller made 650 revolutions a minute, while the auxiliary engines were travelling much faster. The yacht is 80 feet long, 8 feet 4 inches beam,

and has a draught of 3 feet 6 inches. She is of composite construction, the planking being of double-skin mahogany. All her fastenings are composed of Tobin bronze bolts. Her frames and scantlings are entirely of steel, there being no aluminum used about the entire boat. She is subdivided by five steel bulkheads into watertight compartments, and is also supplied with a number of copper air tanks, so that, in case she should become filled with water, she would still float. The forward deck is 13 feet long, abaft of which is the forward cockpit, 13 feet long, and fitted with steering wheel, compass binnacle, voice tubes and annunciators. It is also fitted with seats on either side, with drawers and lockers underneath. Next abaft, on the ntted with seats on either side, with drawers and lockers underneath. Next abaft, on the port side, is a large ice chest and china closet, fitted with plateglass windows, while on the starboard side is a tollet-room.

Next abaft comes the machinery space. This is fitted with a Mosher patent quadruple expansion engine, having cylinders 9 inches, 13 inches, 18 inches and 24 inches by 10-inch stroke. All workmanship and material used in its construc-

workmanship and material used in its construc tion are of the nighest class. All the recipro-cating parts of the engine are bored out hollow, and all the steel used in its construction is off tempered. The engines are supplied with all the usual fittings in accordance with the most modtion are of the highest class. ern engineering practice. ern engineering practice. Aside from the main propeiling engines, there is an inboard surface condenser; also six specially designed engines for running the feed pumps, air pumps, circu-lating pump, etc. The boiler is of the Mosher water-tube type, its casing being of polished brass. It consists of two steam drums placed over two water drums and connected together by a great number of solid-drawn steel tubes, so arranged that the gases pass twice the length of by a great number of solid-drawn steel tibes, so arranged that the gases pass twice the length of the boiler among the tubes before entering the stack, thus practically absorbing all the heat from the gases of combustion. The boiler is subdivided into two independent sections, so that in case a tube should give out in either section the beat can still be run by the remaining section, or healthcolor power. There are also provided two boat can still be run by the remaining section, or half-boiler power. There are also provided two powerful ejectors for pumping cut the blige, and the pumping machinery is arranged to pump from the various compartments, hot well, tanks,

from the various compartments, not well, tanks, etc.

Next abaft the machinery space comes a large dining-room eighteen feet long, provided with seats all around, with drawers underneath, and a large extension table at the forward and, also a pantry and suitable buffets, lockers, etc. Next abaft comes the afterdeck, 12½ feet long, with a bronze railing extending around it, and all the usual deck fittings. The Ellide also carries a 13-foot boat on davits. All the deck fittings, including the stack, railings, etc., are of polished bronze. The boat has a permanent wooden awning, with glass windows, running the full length of the beat and inclosing the forward and after compartments and the machinery space. The windows at the forward end are fitted with bent glass, and are arranged to slide.

EXPLOSION ON A SOUND STEAMBOAT.

A CYLINDER-HEAD BLOWN OUT ON THE RHODE ISLAND OFF WHITESTONE LANDING-A PANIC ON BOARD AVERTED.

The Providence Line steamboat Rhode Island on her trip from this city to Providence last evening was the scene of a serious accident in the Sound. Off Whitestone Landing, Long Island, she biew out a cylinder-head. The engines stopped and the Rhode Island began to float with the tide toward Fort Schuyler.

There was considerable excitement among the passengers at first, as they did not know the cause of the trouble. Their alarm, however, was quickly allayed by Captain Williamson and the crew. The steamboat anchored and a boat was sent ashore to obtain help to repair the break. Assistance was readily obtained, and with the damage repaired the Rhode Island rewith the damage revidence.

At the pier of the Providence Line in this city at midnight it was said that no tidings had been received of the accident, but that it would not prevent the steamboat from finishing her trip in safety.

STREETCAR HELD UP.

THE CONDUCTOR AND A PASSENGER ROBBED SHOTS FIRED, BUT NO ONE HURT.

Reading, Mass., June 18.-Two men held up an electric-car just outside of this city to-night, and the conductor and one passenger were rob Several shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The

KILLED HIS SON AND HIMSELF.

SEPARATION FROM HIS WIFE THE CAUSE OF ROBERT B. SOLEY'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Philadelphia, June 18.—Robert B, Soley, thirty-two years old, shot and instantly killed his twoyear-old son, Herbert, to-day and then committed suicide by shooting himself. Soley and his swife have not been living together since last February, and during this time the child has been living with the parents of his mother in North Fifth-st It had been feared that Soley might do violence to some one in consequence of the separation, but no one thought he would harm the child. He called to-day, as was his custom, and was playing with his son. In the temporary absence of one of his wife's family from the room he committed the double crime.